Weekly National Intelligencer.

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WEEKLY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

BY GALES & SEATON.

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sent to any one unless paid for in advance, nor any longe than the time for which it is paid.

HISTORICAL AND PERSONAL CORRESPONDENCE.

We have already given in our columns the manifesto addressed by Gen. GIDEON J. PILLOW to the People of Tennessee, in offering himself as a candidate for election to a seat in the United States Senate, together with the letters in denial or explanation of its statements and allegations drawn forth from Gen. E. A. HITCHCOCK, Lieutenant-General Scorr, and Ex-President TYLER. Having thus before our readers the papers which initiated culd seem incumbent on us to

the public by the respective parties who concerning questions of fact intimately ed with the history of our late war with Mexico: for, notwithstanding the discussion anpears to involve more of personality than perhaps was necessary to a full exposition of the merits of the question as apprehended by either party, yet the statements respectively made proceed from gentlemen of dignified position, and who as such may seem to claim a natural audience from the public to which they make appeal. That public, it is to be presumed, will not find it difficult to eliminate the real points at issue from the mass of personal imputations with which they are complicated by the respective disputants.

The controversy started by the manifesto of Gen. PILLOW (which, as it will be remembered, was ostensibly designed by the writer to state the grounds on which he based his candidacy for the United States Senate) seems to have quite overlaid. in the public mind the original purpose of that document, which it is only true to say, considered merely as an electioneering address, was almost as singular in character as it was startling in statement. If, however, this diversion of popular interest from the primary intent of the paper may tend to give it an importance not originally contemplated by the author, he may vet enjoy the satisfaction of having contributed somewhat to the "secret history" of the times and events in question, while the public will have gained during this "dry seasen," when our party warfare is almost wholly suspended, some relief from the ennui of the present political calm. Even such of our own readers as may have been sometimes tempted to reproach the Intelligencer for a dearth of what the "sensation" papers are wont to term "spicy reading" will find, it is hoped, in the documents we give to-day, a quantum sufficient to atone for much former dereliction of ours on that score.

PREVENTION OF CRAME

We recently observed in one of our city pay an article designed to answer the inquiry, crime may be prevented." The alarming increase of social disorder and insubordination throughout like ours, the sharers in the guilt and crime which the whole country, as manifested sometimes in disgraces our annals. They are sowing the wind, breaks of violence, may well excite the solicitude wind. and fix the attention of all good citizens. The evil has, indeed, reached such a height that it not only mars the harmonious working of our civil and political system, but threatens with danger the very elements of all social organization—the sacredness of human life and the security of private

If we may judge from the records of the contemporary press, it has come to pass in all our larger cities that the chapter of wilful crime has become more varied and replete than the chapter of those daily accidents against which human preecution is unable to secure the denizens of the crowded street and thoroughfare. The private passenger is in danger of death from the miscreant persons assembled at a club-room or marching in procession are liable, perhaps for reasons which measurably inculpate themselves, to be assailed by a shower of deadly missiles or a discharge of shot from the still more deadly revolver.

The moral causes of this cheap contempt in which human life is held among us lie upon the surface, and are seen in the extravagant notions of personal rights and personal independence which are fostered, not only by the perversion of our political doctrines, but by the laxity of parental discipline, which, renouncing the duties of parentage, plants thorns not only for the pillow of its own declining age, but scatters "fire-brands and death" throughout the whole community. What wonder that our rabble youth, left unrestrained and subjected to the influences of depraved companionship and of "street education," should soop become chiefly remarkable for their

rectably in crime? And out of this extravagant theory of personal independence, thus perverted by early contact with vice and violence, has grown an equally extravagant metion respecting the right of self-defence, which turns every man into an avenger not only of the wrongs actually committed against his personal peace and safety, but renders him swift to shed blood in the very apprehension of danger or insult. As partly the cause and partly the effect of this indifference to human life, the practice of going armed with concealed and deadly weapons has well conecivable object, of course, in thus carrying these instruments of death, is to kill: the violent, that they may perpetrate their misdeeds with impunity; the peaceful, under the plea that the habit. though originally reprehensible, has become a dire necessity under the reign of license and disorder Well may we deplore the social state in which such

But, whatever the motive and whatever the exex e for this dangerous custom, it is one that should not be tolerated in any community which has emerged from the condition of savages and professes allegiazes to law and order. All experience has proved that Americans are too iraseible and quick in the resentment of personal affronts to be trusted with the means of executing such summary process for the redress of wrongs, or for personal defence

fare of this metropolitan community. The que tion recurs, what shall be done to stay this tide of violence and crime, which threatens to sweep away every dike of social restraint and civil subordina tion? Is it the fault of the law or of the adminis ration of the law that mob violence and covert ruffianism are permitted to stain our streets with blood, and that unoffending persons are liable to be struck down in their tracks by the random shot of some street-brawler or lurking desperado? We are aware that such deplorable "incidents" are not of frequent occurrence among us; but late events would seem to indicate that the sanctions of penal justice for some reason, have failed to prove a terror to evil-doers among us, thus tending only the more to embolden the disturbers of the public peace by the prospect of impunity in their career of crime and

We therefore suggest to the peace-loving and orderly citizens of Washington the propriety of appealing to Congress at its approaching for the passage of more stringent laws to repre midst: and among such additional measures for the prevention of crime we would especially designate an enactment, so framed as to ensure its ready enforcement, against the dangerous and criminal practice of wearing concealed weapons. Such a law, we are aware, will prove unavailing unless those who administer it are endowed with the means and facilities as well as the will to enforce its penalties, but we are firmly persuaded that, stringently enforced, it would prevent a vast amount of crime and tend to save the effusion of blood among us. Desperate ills demand energetic remedies, and no social ill ever cried for correction so loudly and urgently as the reckless ruffianism which now stalks through our streets and alleys from nightfall to morning. Congress has enacted a stringent law against duelling; but is it worse for two men to go out and settle a quarrel by open combat than for nocturnal rowdies to be allowed the means of committing wanton murder on unoffending passers along the highway? No peaceable citizen thinks of carrying arms, save for defence; and why should not the lawless ruffian be disarmed and deprived of he power of executing the promptings of his depraced passions? The very possession of fire-arms incites to their bloody use; when the pistol is in hand it obeys the murderous impulse before reason or reflection can interpose.

It is possible that a law under this head, so framed as to admit of practical enforcement, might be termed by the disorderly, and perhaps by the demagogical, who are ever ready to pander to popular passion, an "invasion of American rights" or an It is a great truth in political science that, in the which the condition of the manufacturing districts moral character of its subjects. As well expect the stream to rise above its source as that a people, willing to endure the reign of license, will be left power for the repression of violence and wrong become themselves, in a government of public opinion banded rowdvism, and sometimes in individual out- and society must perforce be left to reap the whirl-

> Observatory, Washington, October 5, 1857. Sin: A new Asteroid was discovered here last night by Mr. FERGUSON, with the large equatorial. The following is its observed place last night at 10h. 21m. 24.4s. M. T. W. A. R. Oh. 57m. 29.4s. Dec. 3° 58' 37.31" N The daily motion is in A. R. 52s. retrograde, and in Dec. - 3' 54". It is of about the 11th magnitude.

M. F. MAURY, Lieutenant U. S. Navy. Respectfully, &c.

Hon. I. Touchy, Secretary of the Navy, Washington. COAST SURVEY.

From the printed directions in regard to the operations of the Coast Survey for the years 1857 and 1858 it appears that extensive preparations have been made for the continuance of the great work. This includes primary that lurks in some darkened alley, while a dozen and main triangulations and astronomical and magnetic observations and reconnaissances. Within the scope of operations are, the State of Maine, eastward and northward; the Chesapeake; North Carolina; the coast of South Carolina and Georgia; Florida Keys; Mississippi sound; Atchafalaya bay and approaches; the coast of Texas, the coast of California, the coast of Oregon and Washington Territories; and the triangulation for connecting the islands of Santa Barbara channel with the

Also, to be continued the collection of data for ascer taining the difference of longitude between well-determined European observatories and points upon our coast the observations for differences of longitude by the elec tro-magnetic telegraph; the investigation for longitudes and the computations of the chronometer expedition for difference of longitude between Cambridge and Liverpool.

Secondary and other triangulations and observations are connected with the above-mentioned work, and include topographical and hydrographic operations.

The drawing of charts and sketches is to be continued The number of them is nearly sixty. Upward of one hundred charts and sketches will be, or now are, in the

hands of the engravers. In connexion with the office are electrotyping and printing operations; requiring, in all of its departments gentlemen of profound science, artists, mechanics, clerks, and various persons in subordinate capacities. - Union.

MINNESOTA .- On the 18th of this month the citize of Minnesota will choose a Governor, a Lieutenant Governor, a Secretary of State, a State Auditor, a State Freasurer, a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and two associate Justices thereof, an Attorney General, a Clerk of the Supreme Court, three Representatives in nigh become one of our social habitudes. The only Congress, and one Delegate to serve until the State is admitted into the Union

the New York Journal of Commerce at Palmyra, New York, writes that the people of that city need indulge no apprehension of any scarcity of dairy food, such as cheese or butter, as the quantity of these articles produced the present season in the great dairy counties of the State xceeds that of any previous year by about one-third. an apology for such a practice has only too much He estimates that, in the counties referred to, there have seen made at least 70,000 firking more butter than ever

> THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA AND MR. COLT .- The Emperor of Russia and Mr. SAMUEL COLT, inventor of the evolving pistol, having a misunderstanding in relation to the performance of a contract, agreed to submit all matters in controversy to Adjutant General Cooper, United States army, George S. Hillard, Esq., of Boston, and Hon. Loren P. Waldo, of the Connecticut Suprem Court, who are hearing the case in Hartford .- States.

Low PRICE OF WHEAT IN IOWA .- The Iows City Re-

GOVERNMENTAL RELIEF.

Semi-official advices in the Northern papers inently invested nearly \$1,000,000 in State stocks of Missouri, Pennsylvania, Illinois, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia, in trust for various Indian tribes. All but \$50,000 of that amount has been drawn from the Treasury. The present time was chosen for the investment in order to contribute something toward the relief of the money mar ket, while \$180,000 has thus been realized in the

This we regard as a very judicious step on the part of the Secretary of the Interior, evincing both a wise statesmanship and a praiseworthy regard for the interest of the business community. In further pursuance of the same wise policy, the Executive overnment has under consideration, as we have peen informed, the expediency of advancing money buildings. The law requires delivery before making such advances, but as shipments, with assignments to the proper officers of Government of bills of lading and policy in these, have by fair construction been this benefit, and, by thus precipitating into general circulation some millions of Treasury gold, to inci-dentally relieve the money market.

idea is liberal and considerate, striking contrast with the course pursued by Government in the crisis of 1837. It was the custom of the ancient Romans to suspend the operation of the laws under circumstances of peril, and to submit to a temporary dictatorship. The Romans were a purely military people, and their prosperity was founded upon an extraordinary development of the military polity. We, on the contrary, are a strictly industrial people, and our national prosperity is based upon material development. If, then, we should virtually adopt the policy of those greatest exemplars of law and republican government of antiquity, it would consist not in a departure from the letter of the law, but drawing from the law itself the means of averting an impending crash of our whole financial system, such as many suppose is

now threatened. We hope that it may be found in the power of the National Government, without violating the spirit of the laws, to essentially relieve the country, especially when we consider the vast resources at its command, and its multifarious pecuniary relations with the people. Had the Administration of 1837 fully comprehended the character and in-terests of the people, and the crisis in their affairs, they might possibly have avoided the reaction

THE BANKS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

A large meeting of-merchants and business men was held at the Merchants' Exchange, Boston, on the 2d instant, to consider the present state of the great monetary pressure, and to devise some means of relief. The Hon. THOMAS J. STEVENSON preunwarrantable restriction of personal liberty." sided. After much discussion, in the course of main, every people has nearly just such a government | was adverted to, in which, if the present state of as it deserves-all civil government being little other things continue, fifty thousand workmen would be States, thereby heightening the distress, the following resolutions were adopted, with only one nega

perty as well as in the solvency of companies, firms, individuals, great numbers of whom, having ample mee but being unable to raise money to meet their pres pend unless relief comes from some quarter; and whereas such a result would be disastrous to every New England interest, and strike with fearful force all her industrial institutions, paralyzing the arm of labor by throwing out of employment a very large class of our population who are depending upon their daily labor for the support of themselves and their families; and whereas, if the present crisis is continued, the blow must fall severely upon our banking institutions, by placing in their vaults a great amount of suspended paper: it is therefore Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, composed of

merchants, manufacturers, and business men, residents of Boston and its vicinity, that our hope in this fearful crisis and to avert the evil is aid from the Banks o crisis and to evert the evil is all from the Banks of Boston and other parts of the State of Massachusetts; that upon them devolves a responsibility which their managers will meet with firmness, but with a due regard to the great interests involved. We would therefore respectfully but earnestly urge, as the sense of this meeting, upon the presidents and directors of these banks that they should come to the rescue and furnish the neessary aid to sustain and give relief to the business community, and they pledge themselves and have full confidence that the whole community will sustain the banking institutions in the carrying out of the measures proposed by this resolution.

Resolved, That in the present exigency every effort

should be made to support and protect the mercantile honor of the metropolis of New England. Resolved, That, as long as New York maintains her Resource, That, as long as new lors maintains her high and honorable position in sustaining public credit, the merchants of Boston will sustain and maintain her honor by rendering all aid in their power to continue

Resolved, That the voluntary suspension of banks is a great public calamity, and should not be entertained by gentlemen of high mercantile honor, except in the last

extremity.

Resolved, That the merchants of Boston have undoubted faith in the security and ability of the banks of this city to pay all their liabilities in any extremity.

Resolved, That it is the duty of banks as well as individuals to render each other all aid possible to carry

The prevalent idea was that the Banks could increase their loans five millions and be stronger than they now are, because relief to the business community would allay the panic. Mutual confidence alone was wanting. The meeting adjourned with the determination to promote this feeling.

THE CHARLESTON BANKS,-The Charleston Mercury of Thursday says: "We are authorized to state that a conference was held yesterday afternoon by the Presidents of all the Banks of this city, and that a resolution to continue spe-

cie payments was unanimously adopted." THE MINT .- There was deposited at the mint of Phi adelphia during the month of September, in gold, \$1.352.470, and of silver bullion and Mexican coin \$473,490; total deposites of coin for the month, including old cents exchanged for new, \$1,828,075. The coinage for the same time was \$998,040 in double eagles

237,000 in quarter dollars, and two millions four hun-

dred and forty cents, in all, of the value of \$1,259,440.

ust completed, numbers 44,542. In 1850 it had only 20,061 inhabitants; showing an increase, in seven years,

FROM NEBRASKA AND SALT LAKE .-- A telegram from St. Louis announces the arrival there from Nebraska Territory of Mr. Denver, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who reports having made a satisfactory treaty with the Pawnee Indians at Table Creek, which treaty was com-

The despatch also says that the Lexington (Mo.) Express announces the arrival of Capt. Russell from Salt Lake, who reports that the Mermons had "fortified Fort Bridges," with the declared intention of holding it against the troops of the United States; and the depredations were still committed by the Chevenne Indians

of providing for his family would be to get killed on a railroad, taking pains, however, to choose one which still remains solvent. We observe that a widow in Mas-sachnsetts the other day recovered \$18,000 damages against the Worcester railroad for having killed her husband.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE.

Subjoined is a copy of a Letter received on Satur day by the Secretary of the Navy from Captain Hubson, in command of the United States steam

paratory to landing the telegraphic cable, with the ma

The company have definitely decided not to lay out the days or more, unless they work night and

ing, I shall comply with their wishes, directed by you, and return with the slip to New York as she will then stand with the fixtures prepared for an

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant.

WM. L. HUDSON, Captain Hon. I. Toucky, Secretary of the Navy.

P. S .- I have just been informed by the Adr perintendent, Sir James H. Plumridge, that he had re ceived a telegraphic despatch from the Admiralty not t have any of the cable landed until further orders. I can only conjecture, as the company have abundant time to manufacture another cable, that it may have been disposed of to the Red Sea or East India Company, for laying out to India.

Among the correspondence enclosed by Capt. Hudso etters received by him from Mr. George Sarrard, Secre ary of the Atlantic Telegraph Company. Captain Hudon informed the Secretary that he was in hourly expecation of special instructions in regard to his movement from the honorable Secretary of the Navy, and that the presumption was that he would be ordered to return im nediately to the United States. In order that he might be prepared to do so with the least possible delay, it was necessary that the machinery should be removed from the quarter-deck, and the cable landed as soon as practicable. In conclusion, he hoped that the necessary di rections for the accomplishment of this might be given with as little delay as possible. Subjoined is a copy of a letter also enclosed by Capt.

DEAR SIR: I beg to hand you on the other side an extract from the minutes of the board dated the 10th instant, in which the directors wish to express their best

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY, No. 22 Old Broad street, London, Sept. 12, 1857.

the great enterprise in which they have been engaged.

I am, dear sir, yours, faithfully,

GEORGE SARRARD, Secretary.

U. S. S. F. Niagara, Deconfort.

extract from the Minutes of Proceedings of the Board of D rectors of the Atlantic Telegraph Commenced Server ber 10, 1857. Resolved, That the best and warmest thanks of this board be tendered to Captain Hudson, U. S. N., Captain Sands, U. S. N., Captain Wainwright, R. N., Master Commander Noddall, R. N., and the officers under their respective commands, for their very valuable services and untiring zeal, and for their ever-ready and cheerful assistance in the advancement of this great enterprise, the successful accomplishment of which, under circumstances of great personal inconvenience, they have all had most deeply at heart, although, from circumstances over which they had no power to exercise either power or control, a temporary check has been sustained to its completion. GEORGE SARRARD, Secretary.

DEATH OF OUR MINISTER AT GUATEMALA.

FROM THE PANAMA HERALD OF SEPTEMBER 18. The death of the Hon. W. E. VENABLE, United State Minister to Guatemala, which took place on the 22d ultimo, from cholera, shortly after his arrival at the seat of government, will be received with regret by all parties in the United States, and prove a deep blow to his family

and numerous circle of friends and acquaintances. Mr. Venable left Panama in the steamer Columbus in July for his official post, and it appears suffered much rom sea sickness and the fatigues of the land journey. so that when attacked by the fatal epidemic he soon be came its easy victim. He was a native of North Caroliia, but a resident of the State of Tennessee.

Since the date of my last letter the cholera has been spreading far and wide throughout this Republic with spreading far and wide throughout this Republic with more or less violence. In the sections of the country least elevated, and which may be termed the tierras calientes, it has been most fatal, attacking fiercely and hurrying off its victims in a few hours, while in the more elevated lands it has been less severely felt, and the number (so far) of deaths has been small when compared with the other sections and the population. As it is still raging around us, of course I can give you no accurate return of the deaths, but from all sources of information I have ascertained them to be between five and six thousand up to the 21st instant. In this city it has been hitherto mild, and, judging from the returns of the at-

hitherto mild, and, judging from the returns of the at-tacked and the deaths, is on the decrease.

With the most profound regret I have to inform you of the death of the Hon. WM. E. VENABLE, Minister Resithe death of the Hon. WM. E. VENABLE, Minister Resident of the United States near the Republic of Guatemala, which took place on Saturday, the 22d, at a quarter before 3 o'clock P. M. Mr. V. arrived here on the lat August, but owing to the sickness he had not yet presented his credentials. A few days after his arrival he complained of fatigue, took to his bed, and continued getting gradually worse until the night of the 21st, when symptoms of cholera set in and he died as above stated His remains were conveyed to a room adjoining the cemetery the same evening, and on Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock, he was buried in the Protestant burial ground of this city; the funeral service of the Protestant Episcopal Church being read on the occasion by Charles Lenox Wyke, Esq., her Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires. Our national flag, together with that of this Republic and of the various nations represented here, were kept at half-mast throughout the day, and his remains were followed to the grave by some of the principal officers of this Government, the representatives of the various fofollowed to the grave by some of the principal officers of this Government, the representatives of the various foreign Powers, and the only two of his own countrymen residing at present in this city. It may be some consolation to his family to know that every thing that medical skill could effect and the kindness of friends suggest was done for him. He died at the residence of Henry Savage, Esq., (who has been and still remains in charge of the United States Legation,) whose kindness and attention to him were unremitting throughout.

Among the many other victims to the cholera here, I regret to say, has been the Sra. Dona Petrona Garcia de Barrera, the lady of the President of this Republic, which melancholy event took place on Monday last, the 17th instant, after an illness of a few hours. Her remains were kept in state until Tuesday, when they were deposited in the family vault in the cathedral. The Guatemalian flag, as well as those of the various foreign legations and consulates, were kept at half-mast during the two days.

The proto-medico of this city, Dr. Don Quirino Flores, and two other physicians have also died of the cholera.

Some of the small towns in our vicinity have suffered fearfully. Villa Nueva, four leagues distant from the city, with a population of less than 4,000, has lest about 800; and Amatitlan, six leagues off, with a population of about 12,000, has lost somewhat more than one-twelfth of its inhabitants.

Illinois to procure and present, in their name, sets of plate to Signor Don Edwardo Rovera, Commander of the Spanish steamer "Lezo," and to Signor Don Juan Bantista Topots, a Lieutenant in the Spanish Navy, for

THE LATE NEWS FROM INDIA.

The favorable impression created by the tele ers, no massacre of Europeans had taken place that the revolt at Dinapore, about one hundred miles north of Moorshedabad, (one hundred and twenty miles from Calcutta,) had been effectually he feeble and sorely pressed garrison of Lucknow, the antry at Kolspore.

omising, and that the mutiny of Dinapore was far mor hey sallied out of Dinapore with their arms and ammi ition and marched towards Benares, having previousl troyed the telegraphic wires between the latter place and Calcutta. Being pursued and overtaken by General Lloyd, they were attacked and routed with severe loss miles west of Dinapore, where they massacred all the European population. Two small steamers were dispatched to the relief of Arrah, with two regiments on ported death of Gen. Reed before Delhi is confirmed. oard, of which one ran aground and could not be got off. The troops of the other, on being landed, fell into an ambuscade of mutineers, and were beaten back with a loss, in killed alone, of two hundred men and nine

Besides this, we learn that a regiment of irregular cavalry mutinied at Segowlie, or Legowly, and murdered their officers: that plots had been discovered at Benares and Jessore; and that a battalion was "wavering" at Midnapore, sixty-eight miles from Calcutta, when the mail left. At Calcutta there was great anxiety and uneasiness. The Governor General had thought it expedient to disband and disarm his body guard, who had hitherto been supposed to be perfectly reliable. Of the nutinous spirit in the Bombay army little is said beyond the fact that one regiment had revolted: but the accounts contained in the Government papers and despatches are of such a mysterious and unsatisfactory character that people begin to fear for the fidelity of the entire Bombay force. Should these apprehensions be realized, it i hardly possible to estimate the extent of the calamity that would result. Then, indeed, might it be said that the British task would amount to the reconquest of their Indian Empire. A regiment of irregular cavalry had been disarmed at Berhampore, in Bengal, a few mile from Moorshedabad, and the hot-bed of Mahommedanism which appears to have been confounded by some of th English papers with Burhampoor, a military station on the coast of Madras, and has led to the belief that disaffection had also shown itself in the Madras army.

tions that the brave Gen. HAVELOCK and his gallant little brigade were compelled, by disease in their ranks, to abandon their march to relieve Lucknow, and had fallen back on Cawnpore to await reinforcements. Should this ort be true, it is distressing to think of the probable egainst a vestly superior force, and were despited applies both of food and ammunition. It was though that without succor they could not hold out beyond the first week of August. This is very gloomy intelligence, not only with respect to disasters already suffered, but with regard to the future.

The only satisfactory news of importance is that the beleaguered Europeans at Agra have been relieved, and that the mutineers by whom that place was besieged were repulsed with immense loss-it is relieved by Brigadier Nicholson's column-but how this could be it is difficult to imagine; for when Nicholson was last heard of he was somewhere between Sealkote, in the Punjaub, and Delhi, marching on the latter place, which lies between the Punjaub and Agra, and it is natural to suppose that he would not pass by Delhi, where relief was so much wanting, to go further south to Agra. The fact of the relief of the latter is, however, undisputed, and i will gladden the hearts of many who had relatives there exposed to the same horrible fate as befel their countrymen and countrywomen at other places.

The report is not confirmed of Nena Sahib's having destroyed himself and his family; and as suicide is regarded with so much horror by all Mohammedans, it is to be feared that this atrocious miscreant will yet be heard of before the end of the war. A reward of 10,000 rupees is offered for his head, and it is to be hoped that he may be captured and punished, and the world relieved of the presence of so terrible a malefactor.

The rescue of the inhabitants of Agra, the daily arri val of reinforcements from Persia, the Cape of Good Hope, and England; the presence of Sir Colin Campbell and the confident feeling among the British troops a Delhi and elsewhere, are the only subjects for encourage ment among the mass of cheerless and mournful details contained in the last overland mail.

Great as is the danger, and arduous the task to b performed, we are still confident that the obstinate cou rage of the English nation is fully able to perform it, and that sooner or later, and at whatever cost of life and treasure, the revolt will be suppressed. Wherever the British troops have met the enemy in fair fight they have displayed those sterling qualities of coolness, cou rage, and endurance for which they are so eminently dis tinguished. In the annals of modern war there is nothing which surpasses in brilliancy Havelock's rapid march against Nena Sahib. With a force of little more than 2,000 men (1,300 British and 800 Sikhs) within a week he defeated and routed a ferce generally estimated at about 15,000, and if he was unable to perfect the glorious task he had undertaken by saving Lucknow, it was pestilence and not the enemy's guns that forced him to retire. The men who performed these exploits under every disadvantage of numbers, climate, and season, and harassed by rapid and continual marches, when properly reinforced, will, we are confident, achieve still greater victories; and even if their task should be the reconques of the Indian Peninsula, we doubt not it will be success fully executed, and British supremacy restored on The enlightened nations of the world deeply symps

thise with England in her trouble, because they feel that she is fighting not only to support her pride and maintain her power, but to defeat a violent effort to supplant Christian civilization by the darkest heathen barbarism. to arrest the advance of education and enlightenment, and to ruin that rich and growing commerce established at an immense outlay of money, life, and labor, and in the advantages of which other notions are allowed freely to participate. - Journal of Commerce.

ENDS ON SUNDAY .- In the Superior Court of Massachusetts, (Suffolk county,) in a suit between John Hammond and the American Mutual Life Insurance Company,

the following points were decided:

"Where the premium on a policy of life insurance is made payable quarterly in advance, on or before noon of the first day of each quarter, and the policy is to be void if the premium shall not be so paid, and the first day of a quarter falls on Sunday, the premium is not due and payable until the next day at noon.

"Where a person so insured dies on the afternoon of a Sunday, which was the first day of a quarter, without having paid the premium for the opening quarter, the insurers are liable."

The British screw steamer "City of Washington" ariverpool papers to the 23d of Septen

Lord Elgin had proceeded from Hong Kong to Calcuta for the purpose of tendering the services of the Euroean troops in China in exchange for some of the native roops would prove sufficiently effective and more trust-Elgin took with him to Calcutta 1,700 troops and marines, and a naval brigade had been organized from his sels to proceed forthwith up the Ganges.

as reported just before the departure of the mail. The Madras troops and the Sikhs remained perfectly loyal.

Fears were entertained for the great indige district of

Tiracut. Two factories, it was cald, had accordy been

Nena Sahib was marching upon Lucknow at the head of that he would affect a junction with the Oude rebels before the English General's arrival. The fert of Luck-

The struggle in India resolves itself with terrible simplicity into a single question, that of time-of time seasured not by years or seasons, but by weeks, and and scalped and left for dead, but even days. Can our countrymen hold out till succors reach them against the raging fiends around? There is not a doubt about our ultimate ascendancy-about the e-conquest, if necessary, of all India, step by step and bis brother-in-law. The three children were murdered by province. In the volumes of correspondence by those fiends before the face of their parents. The impact of the company to exceed a man are willing to join a company to exceed a man are will not exceed of opinion, we have never yet met with a single misgiv-ing about the eventual issue of the contest. India will be British, and British will be its lords, established in reater strength and dignity than ever. Such is the ceynote of Indian opinion even in the crisis of peril; and the very men who hold their own lives by hourly tenure, and know not what destinies a single day may disclose, rely with unbounded and imperturbable confidence on the power and energies of their country. Nor is this assurance in the least degree misplaced. There we are the same nation as before has now been proved wond question. The relative superiority of our race withstanding all the disadvantages of our position, there has been only a single instance throughout the whole struggle in which British soldiers have been worsted. At Arrah alone has there been any miscarriage of this kind, and then it was in the darkness of the night and

ate fight against overwhelming odds, with only such re-inforcements as could be picked up from distant colonies inforcements as could be picked up from distant colonies or straggling expeditions. Our countrymen must have felt surely enough, in the middle of May, that the aid they appealed for could not be forthcoming before the middle of Septer er; and what was to be the event of the interval! The was the question. For three fourths of the period of brittude and heroism of Englishmen have kept the evale in our favor, but the struggle has been dreadful. We are still masters of the field, but it is agonizing to think of what might have been saved by the presence of even a single additional regiment, a few wasks earlier, under the walls of Cawnpore.

reeks earlier, under the walls of Cawnpore. General Havelock's march is the very expression and fights, he conquers—every thing goes down before him as long as he can stand; but it is desperate work to found may be very distinctly collected even from the brief notifications of the telegraph. After crossing the Ganges he had about fifty miles between himself and Ganges he had about nity miles between nimeer and Lucknow. He had got over only twenty-five of these, and yet he had fought three actions, all successfully, and captured twenty-one guns. It is plain that-the enemy must be swarming along the whole road like hornets, and at the end there is Lucknow itself, with a dense population of Order of the least accounts. tion, and all the mutineers of Oude. Our latest accounts inform us that this dauntless little column, reduced by cessant combats to seven hundred or eight hundr nen, but reinforced by the handful of troops which could be spared from Cawnpore, had again recommenced its eventful march. On the 4th of August the advance was to be renewed, and all the hopes and the prayers of our countrymen went with them. With time the whole work would be but child's play. A month or two more would place 5,000 troops at Cawnpore instead of 500; but a month or two more would have left Lucknow to the

rebels, and the game had to be played, whatever the chances, with the cards which we held. It is one of the worst effects of the Dinapore mutiny tricts such succors as the Government of Calcutta might-otherwise have sent up. We do not anticipate that the great line of communication will be seriously interrupted, but troops which could otherwise have gone straight to Allahabad and Cawnpore may now be detained by work of their own at Patna or Benares. With the exception, however, of this misfertune, affairs exhibit as promising an aspect as could be looked for. In the Madras Presidency neither Nagpore nor Hyderabad—the chief centres of danger—had given any cause for alarm. In Bombay the mutiny of a single corps—itself exceptionally circumstanced—had not been followed during a whole fortnight's interval by any other example of disaffection; the revolters had found little encouragement, reinforce ments were arriving, the Government was strong, and the community confident. Central India had been brought under command and was tranquil; it was still on the Jumna and the Ganges that the struggle was pending; and here, if the outbreaks in Lower Bengal do not materially divert the efforts of Government, the chances eem turning against the rebels There are two quarters from which the British force

before Delhi may receive effectual succors—the Punjaub to the northwest and Calcutta to the southeast. At the beginning of the insurrection the Punjaub contained the bulk of the European forces stationed in the Bengal Pre-sidency, and some of the best corps of irregulars. Little sidency, and some of the best corps of irregulars. In time, in point of fact, was lost in dispatching assistance from these parts to the camp at Delhi, but the province itself had of course to be secured before much could be done for the aid of others. These preliminary precautions, however, have now been taken. Every Sepattalion in the Punjaubhas either been disarmed or to pieces; the Sikh population has furnished new and trustworthy levies; and, what with the European regiments thus disengaged and the Sikh troops enrolled, it is calculated that the reinforcements on their way to Delhi from the northwest in the month last past would represent little less than half the effective strength of the Bengal army as it remained after the defection of the Sepoys. No such resources as these can be dis-patched from Calcutta until the arrival of succors from England; but it is gratifying to observe that the interval is marked by most seasonable reliefs from other quarters. Of the troops composing the Chinese expedition only a single regiment—the 90th—had been disembarked at Calcutta before the date of the last despatches, barked at Calcutta before the date of the last despatches, leaving the 23d, the 82d, and the 93d still to follow. By the mails just received two vessels, the Pearl and the Lancefield, were reported as actually at Calcutta with troops from the Transit: two steamers with troops on board were met by the Bentinck coming up the river; Lord Eigin had brought about 700 with him in the Shannon, and a figure align published by one of the Calcutta journals. had brought about 700 with him in the Shannon, and a flying slip published by one of the Calcutta journals on the 9th of August says that "further very large reinforcements" were expected by the 22d of that month. If this refers to the draughts from the Cape, it is possible enough that Lord Canning may receive altogether 6,000 or 7,000 excellent troops even before the arrival of any of those dispatched from England. If Havelock could do so much with the 64th and the 78th, what may not be done with the half-dozen fresh regiments thus coming in?

European detachment in the northwesteru provinces must represent one man against fifty; and it is impos-sible to say, with these sporadic eruptions of mutiny, what fresh demands may not be created upon the fresh

FROM CALIFORNIA.

FROM THE SAN PRANCISCO OURONICLE OF SEPTEMBER 5 Since the departure of the last steamer there is nothing ton on the 20th of September, had instructions to cite much interest, comparatively. The returns exhibit 200 troops from Malta to Alexandria to be sent to a large falling off in the vote as compared with that of India through Egypt. Several hundred more troops 1856. The result has been that John B. Weller and the whole Democratic ticket is elected, although probably by a minority vote. The returns thus far stand Weller (Dem.) 40,000, Stanly (Rep.) 27,000, Bowie (Am.) reements at Cawapore, and resumed his march upon 27,000. In 1856 the vote stood: Buchanan 58,365. Fill

Columbia, a large and flourishing mining town in Tuolumne county, was nearly consumed by fire on the Bengal regiments, it being considered that the Indian \$700,000. Some powder in the store of H. N. Brown & Co. exploded, tearing the building into pieces and killin Mr. H. N. Brown, Wm. M. Toomy, Mr. Rudolph, J. I M. Crooks, and a Mr. Driscoll, besides wounding sever

now, however, was deemed impregnable, and it was well supplied with food and water. Gen. Banks, who assumed command of the Lucknow garrison on the death of Gen. Lawrence, had been killed by a shell. The reported death of Gen. Reed before Delhi is confirmed.

FROM THE LONDON TIMES OF SEPT. 21.

Our advices from Carson Valley possess some interest. The conduct of some desperadoes near Genoa has led to the formation of a vigilance committee for the preservation of order. The valley is very rapidly filling up with settlers. The overland immigration is arriving in great numbers, bringing in large droves of cattle. Several parties had been attacked by the Indians or renegade whites, who stole their stock and killed several persons. The following are the names of those killed, so far as learned: John Krerbart John Steen and John Lawbox.

terminate those fiends.

The vote upon the question of paying or the State debt has resulted in favor of paying the debt by such a majority as will unmistakably make known

There has not yet been returns enough received to tutional Convention. We are inclined to think, however, at the Convention project has been defeated, as the law

August for robbing the United States branch mint in this city, was tried and convicted in the United States Circuit Court on Monday and Tuesday last. The jury was out

fair fighting, and the day is our own.

the late melter and refiner, to the amount of one hunBut up to the moment when the latest despatch left dred and fifty-two thousand dollars, and the subsequent feldt, has led the public to believe that all is not as demand for a thorough overhauling of its affairs. the least there has been a great deal of mismanagen

FROM CHINA.

The San Francisco papers contain accounts from Hong

Kong to the 9th of July Lord Elgin, the British Plenipotentiary, arrived at Hong Kong on the 2d of July. He was landed on the 6th amidst a salute from the vessels of war in the harbor and the batteries upon the land, and was received by the Governor, Sir John Bowning, Admiral Seynous, and other chief officers of the military and civil department, in full official dress. He was unaccompanied by ships of war or troops, rumor stating that an effort will be made to settle the matter in dispute without having

recourse to arms. All communication with Canton continued to be strict ly prohibited by the Chinese authorities

The U. S. steamer Levant was wrecked at the entrance of the Wooshung river, below Shanghai, about the middle of June last. It was feared she would be a total loss. All the officers and crew were saved.

In Hong Kong on the 4th of July, in consequence of the bsence of the United States ships-of-war, no demonstration was made nor flags hoisted, except on board of one or two merchant vessels. In Macao the day was kept as a holyday, the men-of-war and many of the merchant vessels being gaily decorated. In the evening Dr. PAR-KER, the United States Commissioner, entertained the Governor of Macao and the heads of Foreign Legations at dinner; and the night was wound up by a display of

fireworks, &c. at the parade ground. Dates from Shanghai reach June the 27th. Great lamentations were making about the ravages of locusts, and bad harvests were apprehended. Occasional outbreaks were taking place in the neighboring provinces.

INDIANA CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION .- Two vacancies have occurred by death in the Indiana Congressional delegation during the present year-by the death of the Hon. JAMES LOCKHART in the first district, and of Hon. SAMUEL BRENTON in the tenth. These vacancies are to be filled at the election to be held on the 18th instant. In the tenth district the Republicans have in the field CHARLES CASE, and the Democrats Judge WORDEN. No nominations have yet been made in the first district, in which at the last election Mr. Lockhart (Dem.) had a majority of 4,770 votes. In the tenth district Mr. Bren-

ton (Rep.) had a majority of 710 votes. TREATY WITH THE PAWNEE INDIANS.

Gen. JOHN W. DENVER, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, ame down on the Omaha from route for Washington. He reports having made a full and satisfactory treaty with the Pawnees at Table Creek. in the vicinity of Nebraska city, on the 24th of September. The Government has now bought all the lands of the Pawnees, with the exception of thirty by forty miles on the Loup Fork. The treaty lasted three days, and was closed with satisfaction to all. The Pawnees agree to send all their children over ten years of age to mission schools to be established; also to send apprentices from their young men to learn the different trades

St. Louis Democrat

EARTHQUAKE IN PERU .- On the 20th-ultimo a severe shock of earthquake took place in Peru, by which the city of Puira suffered severely. A private letter, received by a gentleman in this city from thence, dated August 30th, says:

"At 7 o'clock on the morning of the 20th the most se-"At 7 o'clock on the morning of the 20th the most severe shock of an earthquake ever remembered was felt here, which had done damage to the amount of \$500,000. The shock lasted about a minute and forty-five geoonds, and every house in the town has suffered more or less. The police have had one hundred and twenty-two houses. taken down that were in a dangerous state, and a num ber of the churches have been completely destroyed The damage done is estimated at \$100,000. The river Puira, which had been dry, suddenly rese; in other places the ground opened and jets of dark-colored water were ejected. There is no record of any similar phenomena having taken place. At Paita the effects of the earth-quake were less severely felt."

GRAPES.—Dr. Durfee, of Fall river. (Mass.) has in his green-house a bunch of grapes estimated to weigh fifteen pounds, and measuring four feet five inches in

length.

By-the-way, we have mentioned to several friends the fact that we saw in the grapery of Capt. Lyons, of Columbia, a bunch of grapes, of the Palestine variety, meaning the same of the palestine variety, meaning the same of the palestine variety, meaning the same of the palestine variety. against threatened and apprehended danger.

The subject in hand is one upon which we have long reflected, and recent events in our own city have only tended to review the peace and well.

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